Amdt. Dated May 30, 2005

Reply to Office action of November 30, 2005

Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached two sheets of replacement drawings include changes to

Figs. 2 and 3. The first sheet, which includes Fig. 1-2, replaces the original sheet

including Fig. 1-2. The second sheet, which includes Fig. 3, replaces the original

sheet including Fig. 3. The figures have been amended to replace a foreign

language with an English translation.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets Showing Changes.

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ARGUMENTS/REMARKS

Applicants would like to thank the examiner for the careful consideration

given the present application. The application has been carefully reviewed in

light of the Office action, and amended as necessary to more clearly and

particularly describe and claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the

invention.

In the specification, various paragraphs have been amended to correct

minor editorial and translation errors. The Abstract has also been amended to

correct similar errors.

Claims 1-8 have been canceled. New claims 9-21 are added without

adding any new matter.

The examiner objects to the drawings for containing a foreign language.

The proposed drawing amendments have been submitted as requested by the

Examiner, making the objection moot.

The examiner objected to the specification for various errors. The

specification has been amended, making the objections moot.

Claims 1-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as

being indefinite for being generally narrative and grammatically incorrect. These

claims have been amended and replaced with claims in a proper format, and

thus the rejection is moot.

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Claims 1, 2, and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being

anticipated by Dolazza et al. (U.S. 6,678,350). For the following reasons, the

rejection is respectfully traversed.

First, claims 1, 2, and 4 have been canceled. Thus, the rejection is moot.

Furthermore, the new claims recited various features that are not found in

the cited reference.

The invention, according to new claim 9, relates to an irradiation with

radiating an object using a broadband energy spectrum (see lines 5-6), in which

the measurements are split into a number of bands according to the energies of

the photons or other particles incoming onto the detectors after having passed

through the studied object (see lines 7-10), and a measurement (e.g., number of

photons) is obtained for each band channel (id.). Thicknesses of two materials

making up the object can be obtained from a plurality of pairs of the

measurements after preliminary calibrations on known objects, often called

"phantoms" in the art (e.g., see lines 11-31).

In contrast, Dolazza discloses a process in which two images of the object

I₁, and I₂ are obtained with only two signals S₁ and S₂ at different energies in the

irradiation spectrum, then a final image I is obtained with a scaling factor x such

that I is proportional to $I_1xk + I_2k$ (see col. 7, lines 1-6).

The scaling factor x is chosen to be equal to a_2/a_1 , in which a_1 and a_2 are

the numbers of charge carriers generated in the respective detectors for each

incoming photon ($S_1 = \alpha_1 N_1$ and $S_2 = \alpha_2 N_2$). Furthermore, the noises produced

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in the detector signals are, respectively, $\sigma_1 = a_1 \sqrt{N_1}$ and $\sigma_2 = a_2 \sqrt{N_2}$ (see col.6,

at its end). The reference suggests that this particular value of the factor x allows

one to obtain a final image having a noise equal to the noise obtained in a

monochromatic irradiation process, whereas conventional bichromatic

irradiations provide a higher noise (see col. 7, lines 21-27).

Accordingly, Dolazza discloses only a two-stage process in which a single

pair of first images I₁ and I₂ are associated with only two measurements S₁ and

S₂ which are linearly combined to obtain the first image I.

In contrast, the invention according to claim 9 recites a three-stage

process in which a plurality of measurements are associated by pairs to obtain a

plurality of intermediate parameters, \hat{M} , where the intermediate parameters \hat{M}

are combined together (e.g., to obtain a final value final \hat{M}).

Accordingly, while Dolazza may suggest applying a particular scaling

factor (or weighting coefficient) in a linear combination of two images I1 and I2

that are different (i.e., taken at different energies) in order to eliminate an

amplification discrepancy between two detectors, the invention, in contrast,

teaches to compute a plurality of unknown weighting coefficients in a

combination of a number of intermediate images that are similar, but for the

noise. Stated otherwise, Dolazza performs a correction that is constant in each

process because it depends on respective amplifications of the detectors,

whereas the invention performs a suitable averaging of results with weighting

coefficients that will be different in every process.

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Accordingly, Dolazza does not anticipate new claim 9 because it fails to mention all the claimed steps in a *three-stage* process and it does not teach using a *plurality of pairs* of such measurements, and thus claim 9 is patentable over the reference. Claims 10-20, which depend, directly or indirectly, upon claim 9, are thus patentable over the reference for at least the same reasons as claim 9. Claim 21 has limitations similar to those discussed for claim 9, and thus

In consideration of the foregoing analysis, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in a condition for allowance and notice to that effect is hereby requested. If it is determined that the application is not in a condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to initiate a telephone interview with the undersigned attorney to expedite prosecution of the present application.

is patentable over the reference for at least the same reasons as claim 9.

If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. 35837.

Respectfully submitted,

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